THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.] ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1873. [VOLUME VI---NUMBER 6

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ATLANTA, JUNE 25, 1873.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

CHOLERA.

Latest from Nashville and Chattanooga.

Between 35 and 38 Deaths in Nashville Yesterday.

The Worst Hoped to be Over.

30 Deaths Yesterday in Chattanooga.

Special Dispatches to The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 24.

The weather is clear and hot. The total number of deaths by cholera for yesterday as well as can be ascertained is between 35 and 38. This would show a great falling off from the day before. It is difficult to say whether the disease will continue to abate or not, as we were so sadly disappointed in a similar abatement before. Still the people now think the fell disease has done its worst, and hope it will die out during the present week.

Latest from Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, June 24, 1873.

The weather is clear and hot here to-day. The excitement over the cholera has about subsided. No new cases have come to light since Sunday, yet everybody is getting ready to remove, in case the disease should become very bad. Crowds are seeking refuge on "Lookout Mountain," and accommodations are at a premium. There are so many false reports in circulation regarding the cholera to-day, that it is very difficult to pick out the truth from among them. It is certain, however, that there have been no deaths to-day.

Summary of State News.

GREENVILLE.

The rain still continues. The grass is luxuriant. Farmers are uneasy as to the safety of their crops, as the excessive rains interfere greatly with harvesting.—Greenville is in want of some yellow-legged chickens—no choice as to size or age.—Meriwether county has lost one of her oldest and best citizens. Moses Almond died suddenly last Sunday night, from disease of the heart. The deceased was a member of the Educational Board of this county. His death is a public loss.—*Vindicator.*

SPARTA.

Hancock county comes to the surface with a "mineral spring." Like the universal plaster of Aunt Sallie of poetic immortality, it cures all the ills flesh is heir to, and that, too a mile off. Crying babies, scolding wives, drunken husbands, and barking dogs, are instantly and eternally reformed; bald heads, old clothes, and antiquated maids, reinvested with all their faded glories; cholera, rats, fleas, and blue-tailed flies exterminated upon approaching its magic waters. A stout fence will have to be built to prevent delighted multitudes from carrying the spring off.—*Times and Planter.*

PERRY.

Mr. Warren Smith, while attempting to jump across a creek Sunday evening, had that misfortune to fall and break his left arm. The creek was not hurt.—The citizens are trying to blow themselves up with soda water.—A Perry darkey invested a dilapidated quarter in a jug of molasses, and started for his ancestral mansion. On the way the molasses busted and discharged the cork in his right eye, besides enveloping his person. His thoughtful family now boil him down several times a day to get the sweetness out.—Corn is as high as has ever been seen in this county for several years. The grass is getting somewhat ahead of the cotton, but the planters are stacking it vigorously between the showers.—*Home Journal.*

SAVANNAH.

The News contains a notice of the death of R. O. Withington, Esq., on Saturday night. The deceased was an old newspaper man of much ability. At different times he had been connected with several Savannah papers. His death is universally regretted.

The "Young Cadets" of this city went out to the Isle of Hope on Saturday, and spent the day in target practice. Three silver cups were contended for and awarded to the following successful marksmen: First prize to private Austin Waring, one shot, one inch from the center. Second prize, to private Harry Cohen, one shot 3 1-2 inches from center. Third prize, to Seargeant Robert Anderson, one shot 6 inches from center. —The latest freak of the Savannah infant darkies is stealing electricity from the telegraph company.—*Advertiser and Republican.*

COLUMBUS.

A negro boy, aged 13 years, named William Davenport, was drowned near the city mill race Saturday afternoon.——A most interesting revival is now in progress in the Baptist Church in Brownsville, of which Rev. Mr. Whipple is pastor. Large numbers are joining.——Last Friday quite a serious accident occurred in Harris county and on the Mulberry Creek, at Mitchell's bridge. While Mr. W. O. Cherry was tearing down the old bridge to put up a new one, some of the under pinning gave way, causing the entire structure to fall. Some fifteen or eighteen persons fell with it. One negro, Wm. Thomas, was seriously, and five others—two being whites—painfully wounded. Work has been resumed.——Two Columbus negroes had a fight Saturday morning. It was pitchfork vs. brickbat. The brick-bat darkey came out first best.—Sun.

The Columbus District Conference assembled at Hamilton on Thursday, and adjourned Saturday afternoon. Bishop Pierce presided. Attendance was large; much business done, and much enthusiasm manifested.—*Enquirer.*

MACON.

A drunken Macon fool went up Cherry street Saturday afternoon singing "I want to be an Angel" when he stumped his toe and his head hit the ground with the velocity of a cannon ball. His weeping carried off what was left of him on a shutter to the tune of "Put me in my little bed."—*Enterprise.*

The traveling agent of the Telegraph and Messenger has just returned from a run through Baldwin and Putnam counties. The cotton is good and in healthful condition. The only complaint is of the grass, and farmers are losing no time in subduing that nuisance.——Colonel Thomas Hardeman will deliver the annual address at the commencement of the Thomasville Female College on Tuesday.——The Macon juveniles are getting up "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." During the grand ball at the fair grounds on Thursday night, somebody stuffed a firecracker in one place, and after a vigorous search found in another, while baggage would mysteriously walk off and never be found at all. Loving couples were compelled to walk home, to the utter destruction of all sentiment and romance.——A very large and successful entertainment was given at Masonic Hall on Friday night, by the young gentlemen and ladies of Macon. The members of the bar of Macon was held in the court house at noon on Saturday, to receive the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare a suitable testimonial to the late James A. Nisbet. The report was presented by Judge J. J. Gresham, and a large number spoke in complimentary terms of the deceased.——A very beautiful series of resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

In a Dentist's Chair.

BY CARL BRENT.

If Spivens is to be believed, there was recently an extraordinary case of dental surgery in this city. He says that a friend of his visited a dentist on —— street, for the purpose of having a tooth extracted. It was an eye tooth. Spivens accompanied his friend for the purpose of lending him with a little sympathy over the shoulder. It is so pleasant to witness the agony of a friend, and to advise him to bear it like a man.

The dentist seated his patient in a chair, loosed his gums, applied his forceps and gave a vigorous pull. The tooth was wrenched from its socket, and came out easily enough; but the root hung fire. Either it was a very long root, or it stretched. In fact, the dentist had exhausted his reach, and the root was not yet entirely out.

Spivens ventured to inquire if the root was not unusually long; but that dentist was not going to admit that anything could happen that had not already occurred in his experience.

"Not at all," he replied. "I have often pulled teeth whose roots reached down to the hips."

He mounted a chair and took another pull. He thus succeeded in getting away with about a yard of the tooth, but the root continued to hang. At the same time the patient's leg, below the knee, was violently jerked up.

Spivens ventured to say that this was surely an unusual case.

"It is a little singular," replied the dentist; "but I once pulled a tooth whose roots reached down to the man's knees."

Having thus extinguished his questioner, he tied his patient to the chair and straightened out his leg by putting it in splints. Then he took the forceps over his shoulder and walked away like a deck hand going up a bank with a bow line.

When he reached the parlor door he braced himself against the jamb, and laid back for a final pull.

The tooth popped out this time, but the dentist made the most noise when he reached the floor.

Spivens jumped forward and picked up the latter end of that tooth. The root had two prongs, and on the end of each prong was a toe nail.

"That's what hurt you so," said Spivens, consoling his friend, whose screams had been somewhat annoying. "Never mind; it will be all the same a hundred years hence. Don't you think, doctor, that this is rather the most unusual case that ever happened in your practice?"

"I am inclined to believe that it is the most singular case, of its class," replied that imperiurbable dentist; "but I once extracted a tooth for one of the Siamese twins, the roots of which extended through the bodies of both, and at the end was a corresponding tooth from the mouth of the other. It was a good thing for Chang, for whom I pulled the tooth, but bad for Eng, whose tooth happened to be decayed."

Spivens' friend had such a high respect for that dentist, that he told him that he might keep the tooth for his pay.

Some incredulous people may accuse this story of being too thin; but they are mistaken—it is tooth out.—*Titusville Press.*

The Crazy Minister from Japan.

Dispatches from Washington recently announced that Minister Mori, the Japanese ambassador to the United States, who is now on leave of absence in Europe, had incurred the serious displeasure of his government, and that an order to commit hari-kari awaits him on his arrival at Yeddo; and also that the order would be likely to wait indefinitely, as Mr. Mori had no desire to leave this world at present. A letter from Yeddo to the New York Tribune states that the charges against Mr. Mori are that he has been "very careless about money matters," and has disobeyed the most positive orders of the Japanese ministry. He had been ordered to resign or ask leave of absence three times, and only adopted the latter expedient upon a threat by the government to appeal to the government of the United States. But a few days after the Japanese authorities granted him leave they sent him a telegram to postpone his departure until the conclusion of a postal treaty between Japan, America, England, France, and Germany, in which his assistance was needed. Mr. Mori packed his trunk and quit his post, however, and it is added will probably pass the rest of his life under protection of some European government. Some of his Japanese friends who have known him long say he is crazy. His conduct seems certainly to have been very undiplomatic, but in view of the hari-kari arrangement he will probably retain his faculties sufficiently to prolong his absence from Yeddo until the system of self-inflicted capital punishment shall have been abolished.

☞ Art at the Capitol gets scant mercy from the critic. Says the Star, of Powell's picture of the "Battle of Lake Erie:"

William H. Powell, the artist, has been working some more on his picture or the battle of Lake Erie, at the Capitol, and has filled in about an acre of unfinished canvas since the adjournment of Congress. It was a great picture then, but is now much more so. Thirty or forty additional salmon have been brought to bear upon the devoted skiff that bears the gallant Perry to his new flagship. These guns are pouring hot shot upon the hero in the most concentrated manner. Sixty or seventy new cannon balls have been painted upon the water in the vicinity of the boat, and the bottom of that frail vessel is so clustered up with them that the men can't row with any satisfaction at all. The boatswain has been floored by some of the balls, and he exhibits a good deal of discomposure at the weight of a sixty-four pounder on the small of his back. Two or three of the rowers have caught crabs in consequence of the water being so full of cannon balls; the Commodore's boot-legs are jammed with spent balls, and a very large one rests directly on the top of his uncovered head.

The correspondent of the Boston Globe is scarcely as unflattering. He admits, sarcastically, that twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of paint is not to be "sneezed at." He objects, however, to Captain Perry's leaving the St. Lawrence, fresh from smoke, confusion, blood and battle, "the very pink of propriety, in spotless, exquisitely arrayed garments;" also to the man at the stern of the boat "transfixed by terror at something, perhaps a ghost;" to the ensign being hoisted in the bows of the small boat instead of, as now, astern, and to a general treatment of the anatomical structure of the figures, as if such structure were a mere accident of nature. People often take the picture for the "Landing of the Pilgrims."

☞ There is a city ordinance in Vienna which requires the front doors of all the dwelling houses to be locked by the porters at 10 o'clock at night. Those returning home after that hour, and desiring the porter, are required to pay him ten groschen, about five cents, and if after 12 o'clock, twenty groschen. As there are a few dwellings in which there are not from ten to twenty families, this ordinance has almost universal application, consequently at quarter of 10 o'clock there is a general getting homeward, and the coffee-houses restaurants are soon vacated. It seems singular that there should be such a law in a city with a population of nearly one million.

☞ The Fire Department of Vienna is decidedly a one-horse affair. The engines are all worked by hand. The department is on the paid system, and the engines are drawn by one horse, being too small and light to require a stronger team. The hours are one-third longer than they are in Boston. Each fire-truck has a ladder. Even the interior walls are eighteen inches to two feet thick, and the division walls of rooms are all built of brick. A fire is, therefore, generally confined to the room in which it breaks out, and the stairway being of stone, it cannot be communicated from one story to another. The roofs are all of tile or slate.

☞ On one of the ships of an Aspinwall steamer, the steerage passengers were so noisy that the captain had to make them understand. The noisiest sleeping accommodations were easily dispensed by a Californian, who approached the captain and said: "I should like to have a sleeping berth, if you please." "Why, where have you been sleeping these last two nights and days, for I've been sleeping a-top of a sick man; but he's got better now, and won't stand it no longer."

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Precautions Against Cholera in New York.

The Opening of the Walworth Trial.

Cholera in Evansville, Indiana, on the Increase.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Senator West, today, called upon General Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, and ascertained that the Chief Engineer was favorably impressed with the report of Major Howell on the part of the St. Philip Canal. It being a matter of such magnitude, however, the subject will be submitted to a board of engineers for their opinion. A final report from General Humphreys may be looked for when Congress convenes.

NEW YORK.

AFFAIRS IN GOTHAM.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Marshal Matsell has warrants for the arrest of members of the ring under recent indictments, and will probably be served to-day.

The Juniata sails to-day in search of the Polaris with an abundance of coal and provisions.

The Board of Health is taking every precaution against cholera. Residents of damp cellars will be compelled to vacate.

At a special meeting of the Association of Ionnarumina, an Italian society, last evening, resolutions were passed calling upon the American government to stop the inhuman traffic in Italian children. The other Italian societies are expected to unite in this call upon the government.

Walworth's murder trial opened this morning. The court room was crowded. Walworth's mother and two of his younger brothers sat near him, as did also the Rev. Mr. Backhouse, a Presbyterian minister and the husband of Mrs. Walworth's sister. Several friends of the family were also in the court room. The work of getting a jury has been commenced.

LOUISIANA.

THE GUBERNATORIAL SQUABBLE.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—The jury in the alleged attempt to vacate the Louisiana Gubernatorial chair consists of two whites and ten blacks. Kellogg himself is on the witness stand.

TENNESSEE.

CHOLERA.

NASHVILLE, June 24.—Thirty-seven deaths reported to-day, 29 of which were colored. Five deaths reported at the health office in Cincinnati to-day.

The disease is disappearing from Memphis. One death is reported in Wheeling.

OHIO.

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE BURNED.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—The tobacco warehouse of Dr. E. R. W. Thomas, in the southerly outskirts of Lexington, Ky., containing about 400,000 pounds of tobacco loose in hogsheads, was burned early this morning. The tobacco was valued at about $90,000, and insured for $40,000, mostly in local companies. The building was valued at $12,000 and insured.

INDIANA.

THE CHOLERA.

EVANSVILLE, June 24.—The report of the health officers shows that thirteen cases of cholera have occurred in this city since the disease first appeared, two weeks ago. The investigation shows that there have been several deaths out of the above number.

WALES.

CARDIFF, June 24.—The rumor of the burning of Bute Dock is untrue.

Financial and Commercial

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 21; sales 779.

Cotton for future sales opened as follows: July 20 3-8@20 7-16; August 20 1-4@20 5-16; September 18 7-8@19; October 18 1-8@18 1-16.

Flour steady with moderate inquiry. Wheat quiet without decided change. Corn firm; new western mixed 51@55. Pork quiet and steady; new mess $16 50@16 75. Lard quiet and steady; new steam 8 3-8@8¾. Turpentine dull at 45@45 1-2. Rosin steady at $3 for common strained. Freights steady.

Money easy at 4@6. Stocks dull. Gold steady at 15¼. Exchange—long 9. Short—10. Governments dull. State bonds very quiet.

LONDON, June 24.—Consols 92 1-4.

PARIS, June 24.—Rentes 56f 20c.

LIVERPOOL, June 24, noon.—Cotton opened quiet and steady; uplands 8 7-8, Orleans 9 1-8.

LATER—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 10,000; speculations 2,000. Savannah and Charleston July and August delivery 8 3-4.

Breadstuffs quiet.

Wheat—Club wheat 12s 4d to 12s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut 37s 6d.

Market Reports—From Chamber of Commerce.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
ATLANTA, June 24, 1873. }

Coffee—Middling, 17¼@18; low middling, 15¼@16; good ordinary, 10¾; ordinary, 14@14 1-4.

Flour—Fancy, $10 50@11; extra family, $9 25@10 25; family $8 00@9 50; extra $6 50@7 50; superfine $6 00@7 00; fine $4 50@5 00.

Wheat nominal—Red, $1 60; white, $1 70.

Lime—42@50c per bushel.

Corn—Yellow, 79c by car load, cash, and white 80c.

Meal, 80c.

Lard—Tierce, 10¾@11; keg, 11¾; bucket, 11¾@12.

Bacon—Clear sides, 11 1-4; clear rib, 11; shoulders, 9¾. Plain hams 12@13 1-2; sugar-cured 13@15.

Bulk—Clear sides, 10 1-4; clear rib, 10.

Hay—Timothy, $1 60@1 75; clover, $1 25@1 40.

Oats 55.

Coal—Lump, by car load, at 22c; blacksmith, 20c.

The above are the quotations of wholesale prices to-day as given by the committee on quotations of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

Corrected Daily by }
Chamberlain's Office. }

ATLANTA, June 24, 3 o'clock, P. M. }

REMARKS—Business is quiet at steady quotations.

Cotton quiet and nominal at 17¼@18c.

Exchange—Buying at par, selling at ¼ premium.

Money, 10@12 per cent.

Gold—Buying at 1 14, selling at 1 16.

Silver—Buying 1 08, selling 1 10.

Corn 80@85c.

Bacon—We quote Sides, shoulders 12½. Clear sides, 13@13½. Hams, sugar cured, 15@16. Canvassed, 16@17. Dry salt, 11@11½. Shoulders, 10½@11. Sides, 11½@12. Hams, 14@15.

Lard—Tierces, 11@11½. Kegs, 12@12½. Buckets, 12½@13.

Flour—Fancy, $10@11. Family, $8@9 50. Extra, $6 50@7 50. Superfine, $5@6 50. Fine, $4 50@5.

Meal—80@85c.

Corn—Shelled, 80@85c.

Oats—50@55c.

Hay—Timothy, $1 60@1 75. Clover, $1 25@1 40.

Coal—Lump, 22c. Blacksmith, 20c.

Wood—$4 50@5 per cord.

Potatoes—Irish, $2 50@3 per bushel. Sweet, 75@80c.

Onions—$2 50@3 per bushel.

Cabbage—5@6c per head.

Chickens—$2 50@3 per dozen.

Eggs—15c per dozen.

Butter—Choice, 30@35c. Medium, 25@30c. Low grades, 20@25c.

Apples—$2 50@3 per bushel.

Peaches—Dried, 6@7c. Green, $1 50@2 per bushel.

Tallow—6@7c.

Beeswax—22@25c.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s, 77@79; 7s, 89@91; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury (6 per cent. non-taxable, $1. Atlanta city bonds 7s 70@72; 8s, 89@92. Augusta, 82@85. Georgia Railroad stock, 94@95. Georgia Rail Road bonds, 93@95. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 89@92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 94@96. Macon and Western Railroad stock, 86@91. Rome city 7s, 68@72 Savannah, 85.

Cotton Goods—Graniteville—3-4 sheetings, 9 per yard, 7-8 sheetings 11 per yard, 4-4 sheetings 12 1-2 per yard, 7-8 drills 12 per yard. Augusta—3-4 shirtings 9 per yard; 7-8 sheetings 11 per yard, 4-4 sheetings 13 1-2 per yard, 7-8 drill 12 per yard. Montour—7-8 shirtings 10 1-2, 4-4 sheetings 12 per yard, 8 oz. osnaburgs 15 1-2. Alabama and Georgia—7-8 shirtings 10 1-2 per yard, 4-4 sheetings 12 per yard. Georgia—7-8 shirtings 10¼ per yard. Chattahoochee—4-4 sheetings 12 per yard. Athens—Checks 14 1-2 per yard, stripes 13 per yard, yarns, all numbers, $1 50 per bunch. Troup—8 oz. osnaburgs 16 1-2 per yard, 8 oz. checks and stripes 20 per yard. Richmond—Light osnaburgs 13 per yard, stripes 14 per yard. Augustas—Cotton rope, all sizes, 30 per pound. Eagle and Phœnix—Sewing thread, all Nos. 60 per pound. Willcoxon—Cotton yarns, All Nos. $1 55 per bunch, knitting cotton 70 per pound. Woodstock—Cotton yarns, all Nos., $1 55 per bunch. Concord woolen goods—Spring and summer cassimeres 65@75; winter cassimeres 90@$1 25; jeans 75@85.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 12½c; 7-8 11c. yarns $1 55; sewing and knitting thread 50c.

Prints—Wamsutta, 8; Bedford, 9; Amoskeag, 8½; Arnold, 10; Albions, 11; Sprague, 11; Richmond, 11; Dunnells, 11.

Hard ware—Nails, per keg, 10d to 60d $5 75; 8d, 6 00; 6d, 6 25; 4d, 6 50; 3d, 7 75; fine 9 25; finishing, different kinds of corresponding numbers, 75 cents on above prices. Iron—Tire, 1 1-2 in. to 4 by 1 1-2, 6 00; smaller sizes 50c advance; rod 13. Axes—Collin's $14 00@15 00; Shovels, Ames's $16 50; Roland's $15 00; Stone's $13 50; solid cast steel, R. R., 18. Coffee mills 3 75@10 00. Cast steel 22; springs 22, axles 10@11; and irons 7; horse shoes 8 00; mule shoes 9 00; horse shoe nails 20@25; I. B. hames 8 00.

Tobacco—Common sound stock, brights work 43; medium 1879, summer work 49@50; medium bright 55@60, fine as shown, according to grade, 60@75; W. D. Smith's AAAA about exhausted; 1 10, bright navy 6s 55@60; black navy 50@52; J. Whitted, ambrosia, 4 oz 75@80; Corbin's No. 1 80@85.

Liquors—No change to quote, a fair supply in market. Corn whisky $1 60@2 00; Rye 1 00@8 00; Robinson county 2 00@2 50; Bourbon 1 00@3 00; Irish and Scotch 4 00@6 00; Brandy—peach and apple 2 25@3 50; Cognac 1 50@3 00; cherry and ginger 1 50@2 00; gin 1 25@3 00; rum 1 50@3 00; Champaigne 20 00@45 00 basket; wines, various brands, 1 75@6 00.

Paints and Oils—Kerosene, 32@ 2s4; d nk 47s48. Linseed, raw, $1 10; boiled, 1 15. Lard, winter strain, 85; No. 1, 65; No. 2, 75. Turpentine, 80. Varnishes, copal, No. 1, 1 50 al 60; Japan brown, 1 35@1 40; asphaltum, 1 25@1 35; coach, extra No. 1, 2 00@3 75; English Varnishes, 4 75@8 00, according to quality. Chrome, green and yellow, in bulk, 18. White lead, Sunny South, strictly pure, 11 00 by the ton. Yellow ochre, 3 50; Spanish brown, 5 00. Castor oil, 21c. per lb; fish oil, 75@80.

Powder and Shot—Rifle, F. F. F. G., per keg, $7 50; half, 4 15; quarter, 2 25; canister, F. F. F. G., 1 lb., per case 25 lbs., 15 00; American, 31 00; electric, No. 1, 2, 3, 30 00; 5 lbs. canister, per canister, 2 50; duck, sporting, 4 00; blasting powder, bright grazed, 1 f. 3 f., 3 f., 5 f.

Peas—Mixed $1 20@1 25; clay $1 45@1 50; white 1 75.

Cattle and Sheep—Buying prices, beef cattle, gross, 5@5 1-2; net 9@10; good mutton, gross, 5 1-2@6; net 11 1-2.

Fish—Trade pretty good. Mackerel, No. 3, bbls., 10 50; No. 2, half bbls., $7; No. 3, half bbls., $3 50; No. 1, kits, $1 65; No. 2, kits, $1 50; No. 3, kits, $1 25.

Wool—Burred 20@30; unwashed 30@40; washed 45@50.

Baling stuff—Limited supply. Gunny 18. Western brands 16@16½; double anchor and Ladlow 18½; ties 3½@9—nominal prices.

Dressed Meats—Tennessee and Kentucky beef by the side 9@10. Mutton, whole, 10@12. Hogs scarce 8@10. Veal 10. Corned beef 15.

Breadstuffs—Meal 1 20. Small lots 1 25.

Beans—Mixed $1 50; white $2 00.

Hay—Western timothy $1 60@1 70; clover 1 50@1 60; mixed, 1 45@1 70; Georgia 1 50@1 60.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

THIS unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

and acts upon the Liver, Stomach and Blood in a manner all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will Cure all the ills and pains caused by derangement of the Liver.

THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite; Sour or Acid Stomach; Nausea or Sickness at the Stomach, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few of the above named symptoms may be experienced in the most aggravated form, or the disease may exist for years, and the patient may attribute his sufferings to other causes, while the Liver is the original cause of all his troubles. Many of the first symptoms of Liver Complaint are caused by taking cold, as the Liver is very large and has a delicate network of blood vessels spread over it, and is the first organ to suffer from a cold. Only a few of the first symptoms are likely to be present in any case, but as the disease progresses, they will be more distressing.

This Great Vegetable Specific will not be found the Least Unpleasant.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Sick Headache, SICK BREADACHE, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c., &c.

Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine,

Is the Cheapest Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.

mar26—1y&w

NOTICE.

FOR TWO WEEKS FROM THIS DATE, Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the State Librarian for the distribution to the several Counties in the counties of this State, the Laws and Journals of the 13th Legislature, Cobb's Statutes and Forms, and the 6th Georgia Reports, to-wit:

1,600 copies of the Laws,
244 copies of the Journals,
322 copies of the Georgia Reports,
322 copies of Cobb's Statutes and Forms.

The right to reject or accept any or all bids reserved.

By order of the Governor.

JOEL CRAWFORD,
June 24, 1873—20t State Librarian.

Madison House,

Madison, Georgia,

P. E. PINKARD, Proprietor.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards of six lines or less, under this head for $10 per year; additional lines $1 per line per year. Cards of three lines or less, under this head, $5 per year; additional lines $1 per line per year. Payable in advance.

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PLASTERERS. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Heath's store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. apr13—3tf

LAWYERS.

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, in the Supreme Court at Atlanta, in the Northern and Southern District of Georgia. Special attention to collections and bankrupt matters. june26—3ly

LOYD & GOODE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, La Grange, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of the Southern Circuit and the Supreme Court and Circuit and District Courts of the United States. june26—3ly

McDANIEL & WHITFIELD, Attorneys at Law, Griffin, Ga. Will practice in Superior Courts of Pike Circuit, in Supreme Court of Georgia, and in United States District Court at Atlanta, and elsewhere by special contract. june26—3ly

J. C. FAIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CALHOUN, Ga., will practice in all the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit, Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States District Court at Atlanta, Ga. june26—3ly

E. J. KISER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CALHOUN, GA., will practice in all the Courts of the Cherokee Circuit, Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court at Atlanta, Ga. june26—3ly

S. D. McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, office corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Practices in all the Courts in Atlanta Circuit. june26—3ly

W. H. HASKIN, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office—Front room over Bost & Barrett's Store. may27—3ly

EMORY SPEER, Lawyer, Athens, Georgia.—As Solicitor General, will attend the Courts of Clarke, Jackson, Walton, Gwinnett, Hall, Banks, Habersham, Rabun, White, Lumpkin, and give attention to collections and other claims. mar16—6tf

Z. D. HARRISON, Attorney at Law, will practice in the Superior Court of Fulton county, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court, at Atlanta. Office, No. 32, Capitol building. may6—3ly

JOSEPH S. THATCHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. Will practice in all the Courts. All business intrusted to his care, Remittances promptly made. dec25—1y

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Ga. nov16—3tfm

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Cooper, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House building, Dawson street. Special attention given to Collections. apr13—3ly

FRANK S. LOFTIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Heard and Troupe, Macon, Meriwether and Campbell, and also in the Supreme Court and Courts at Atlanta. may25—3ly

J. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties composing the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States Courts in the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apr27—1y

SUMMERFIELD LOWENSTEIN, WARREN C. WINSLOW

LOWENSTEIN & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Ga. Will practice in the Middle and Southwestern Georgia circuits. Special attention to collections and conveyancing. Real Estate Agents. Refer to Hon. Wm. Hope Hull, Savannah; Hon. Linton Stephens, Talliaferro, Warren & Wilhoit, Baldwin & Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr18—3ly

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JNO. H. JAMES, Banker, James' Block. june4—3ly

DR. R. R. BILLUPS, Retired Dentist. Office over C. Chamberlin & Bro.'s, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. june4—3tf

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, NO. 56 WHITEHALL street, Atlanta, Ga. june7—3ly

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 2 Wall Street,

Authorized Capital $300,000.

DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Collections made at all points in the United States. Interest allowed on deposits. Also chartered to negotiate loans, negotiate or credit, buy and sell promissory notes, railroad and State bonds, and all other marketable securities. J. H. LUCE, President. J. M. WILD, Cashier.

Among the stockholders are: E. W. Holland, J. E. Brown, Colonel Alfred Austell, Henry Jackson, W. L. Gordon, J. H. Lowe, Hon. Dawson A. Walker, Hon. G. M. Logan, W. S. Thomson, Captain J. A. Fliton, C. W. Henderson, W. M. Lowry, J. L. Wooten, Alabama. june6—sod1m

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, in the following case, to-wit:

Evans, Gardner & Co., versus Henry F. Farrow.

I have levied upon, as the property of Henry F. Farrow, all that lot in the City of Atlanta, situated at the corner of Pryor and Mitchell streets, lying on the east side of Pryor street, fronting on Pryor street one hundred and forty feet, and on Mitchell street one hundred and forty feet, and on Pryor street fifty feet; said lot being a part of land in said city recently sold by N. Calloway to Henry F. Farrow, dated March —, 1871, and recorded March 26th, 1871, on page 516 of Book F, of records of deeds of the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in July

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, June 1, 1873.

Properly pointed out by plaintiff's attorneys.

WILLIAM H. SMITH,
June7-wtd3 United States Marshal.

POSTPONED.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, in the following case, to-wit:

Hugh Douglass & Co., versus J. H. Arthur.

I have levied upon, as the property of J. H. Arthur, Lot No. 4, 1st section, 14th district of originally Cherokee, now Cobb county, Georgia, on which there is a dwelling house and outhouses, situated in the town of Vinings, in said county, and property of said J. H. Arthur, and will sell the same as the property of said J. H. Arthur, on the first Tuesday in July next, before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, at the

First Tuesday in July

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, June 1, 1873.

WILLIAM H. SMITH,
June6-tuthdy United States Marshal.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

Lawrence Myers versus Theodore H. Marshall, Geo. S. Marshall and Willard Bailey.

I have levied upon, as the property of the defendants, Theodore H. Marshall and Willard Bailey, of the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to that certain piece, parcel or lot of land lying and being in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, and in the City of Atlanta, and known as the north half of lot number seventy-nine (79) in the City of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in July

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, June 1, 1873.

WILLIAM H. SMITH,
June6-wtd United States Marshal.

ARCHITECTURE.

Perkins & Allen, Architects,

Will make Plans, Specifications, and direct the Erection of all kinds of Buildings. Office on Whitehall street, over Bank of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga. apr13—3tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATOOSA SPRINGS.

THE WONDERFUL FOUNTAINS OF

HEALTH and PLEASURE.

The Brightest Spot in the Sunny South.

ALL located in the PIEDMONT REGION OF GEORGIA, twenty-five miles southeast of Chattanooga, Tenn., and within two miles of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. These Springs, fifty-two in number, embrace

Every Variety of Mineral Water

Found in the famous mountains of Virginia, White, Red, and Black Sulphur, Alleghany, Alkalizing and Chalybeate, Magnesian, Soda and Iodine, equals the waters characterizing the Montvale Springs of Tennessee, and Indian Springs of Georgia; all of which are to be found here in abundance, within the compass of this "Magic Vale," affording a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaints, Scrofula, all kinds of Cutaneous Affections, and in fact, every disease that human flesh is heir to.

Chameleon is made up of all tastes of the Western and Atlantic Railroad with a line of first-class stages for the Springs, where you arrive in about fifteen minutes.

Board.....$50 per month.

Visitors will be greeted with STRAINS OF STIRRING MUSIC, and an

"OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME."

The Hotel and Cottage Buildings are in thorough condition, newly painted, and furnished with entire, by new appointments.

The table will be first-class in every particular. A magnificent Ball Room, one hundred by thirty feet, and elegantly fitted parlors.

Bowling Alley Room, seventy-five feet long, and a capacious Bowling Saloon.

Direct Telegraphic and Postal Communication.

Hacks, Buggies, and grooms will be willingly furnished with one, and every attention will be afforded visitors to Catoosa Springs.

Rates above Visiting Place will be offered to patrons, on May 16th, by W. C. HAMMITT.

june13—2d&w1m-sc

TATE SPRINGS,

East Tennessee.

TATE SPRINGS are situated in the beautiful and fertile Bean's Station Valley, one and a half miles from Clinch Mountain, and ten miles from Morristown, the junction of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, from which point a daily mail is received. They are surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery, in one of the highest and driest sections in East Tennessee, in the immediate vicinity of Chalybeate, Alum, Red, White and Black Sulphur Springs, all of which are considered, we are bound to acknowledge in this, as in all nature, the superior wisdom of the Creator in locating this inestimable blessing to mankind.

MEANS OF ACCESS.

Arrangements have been made with the principal railroad heads for round trip tickets, which may be obtained at all the large cities and towns.

DAILY LINE OF HACKS.

Contracts are made with competent and respon

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1873.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Our pamphlet of the Decisions will be ready next week. Lawyers will please send in their orders. Price $1 00 per copy.

☞ Captain Henry Jackson's reports of decisions in the Supreme Court, for the July term, being part I. of volume 46, are ready, and can be had by addressing Captain J. at Atlanta.

Late News.

The delegation of Atlanta Turners carried the day at the convention of turners in Knoxville.

The Shah of Persia cannot visit America. We are very sad about it.

The Republicans in Spain have gained several successes over the Carlists.

The March of Cholera.

By reference to our special dispatches it will be seen that cholera is on the decrease at Nashville, but seems to be marching eastward, increasing somewhat at Chattanooga.

On our local page will be found an interesting article from Rev. Dr. Haygood on the state of things in Nashville. We are glad to learn that matters are not so bad as some reports indicate, but the Doctor's letter gives evidence enough that its ravages, and the results consequent, have been most disastrous.

To Subscribers, Advertisers and Readers Generally.

Several days will necessarily elapse before the work of transferring the subscriptions and advertisements of the Sun to this journal will or can be fully carried out. If any city subscribers of the Sun fail to receive THE CONSTITUTION, they will please give notice at our office. By their assistance we can straighten out very quickly the mammoth circulation of THE CONSTITUTION.

The above reason, together with the great pressure from new advertisements this morning, will explain the non-appearance of other advertising matter. All will appear to-morrow.

On account of typographical errors we shall re-publish to-morrow the several cards in yesterday's issue.

☞ The beauties of Radicalism find a new illustration in the appointment of "duly authorized special agents" for the post-office department. In the short list may be found the names of Orville E. Babcock, Robert M. Douglas, James P. Ely, William P. Flaherty, A. B. Mullett and Horace Porter. Babcock of San Domingo corner-lot fame, is a member of the President's household; so is Douglas; Ely was, but is not at present; Flaherty is a pet of the State Department; Mullett is an inside man of the treasury department; and Porter is another of the President's official family. Not one of these six special agents and special favorites at Washington ever did a day's work for the post-office department, and they never intend to do one. But they do intend to ride over the postal routes of the country wherever business or pleasure calls them—at the public expense.

Back Pay Intelligence.

Up to the middle of the month fourteen faithful senatorial servants had returned to their principals, per Treasurer Spinner, their increased salaries. We notice Senators Bayard and Schurz's names among the fourteen; but if any other Southern Senators have done likewise our eyesight did not discover their names as we glanced down the list.

Thirty-two members of the House of Representatives have also covered their back pay into the Treasury. In this authentic list several member's names do not appear, who are generally receiving credits that they do not yet deserve. Maine and Wisconsin have done nobly—only one Congressman in each still hangs on to his share of the spoil. The department keeps no record of that peculiar class of Congressmen who are said to have founded colleges, schools, asylums, libraries, etc., with their ill-gotten gains. The main fact that Treasurer Spinner officially knows, is the receipt of $192,017 34, conscience money, from forty-six senators and representatives. The two senators before named, with Mr. Finkelberg, of Missouri, are the only ones from the South, who have thus far washed their hands of all benefits to be derived from the audacious piece of fraudulent legislation.

All the millionaires of the last Congress, from Simon Cameron and Nevada Stewart to Samuel Hooper and Ben. Butler, have pocketed their share of the swag. Five or six members have invested in Washington city lots, and a dozen, more or less, have appropriated the people's money in the way of pleasure trips to Vienna and the Great Exposition. Eight or ten more have drawn the money, and really devoted it to some benevolent public object; although there has been a great deal of cheating on this score, Mr. McCormick, of Missouri, got credit for a donation of his $5,000 to a college in his district; but it seems that he was only liquidating a debt due himself that he could not otherwise collect. Neither Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, nor Mr. Morrell, of Vermont, has disposed of his portion in accordance with current newspaper statements. Mr. Dornan sent a part of his to his clergyman, but the latter gentleman was forced to decline it on moral grounds. The School Board of New York city declined to receive Mr. Roosevelt's portion.

One county in Iowa is determined to have an honest record. It has voted to return to the Treasury its proper proportion of Congressman Merrill's unlawful pay. That county will do to tie to. A great many members have not drawn the money, but still "linger shivering on the brink" of the cold wave of popular indignation. Convention after convention is demanding the repeal of the obnoxious measure, and the men who hesitate will be compelled to speak out, or give way to those who will.

A rather bashful young man who is keeping company with an Elm street girl, was asked Sunday evening if he would have a cuspidore. "No, thank you," he said, "I never eat anything before retiring."

☞ A preacher who rode to meeting with his cart before his horse, vaulted "from a desire as unanointed by him." Let his flock "profit thrice, and Peter meet yet, and crucify him-utterly."

☞ The Emperor Joseph of Austria is in Vienna, says a letter from there, and the Hungarians. There are seventy-seven Hungarian regiments here, and the men average fully five inches more in height than the Austrians. The Hungarian officers are proud of their personal appearance, and walk the streets or stroll through the gardens with the air of those who know that they are the objects of

A STROLL THROUGH THE GEORGIA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

"Doctor, I Will Never Get Well."

"Friday, Jailer, Busy."

Special Correspondence ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., June 20, 1873.

The languid tourist, and even the busy commercial traveler, samples in hand, standing in the main street of his venerable old capital, will hardly fail to notice a lofty and sombre dome crowning the green Midway hills two miles away. This, oh, reader, is the text of our sketch, and a grander monument to man's humanity to man will hardly be found in this sunny land. Procuring a conveyance, your correspondent proceeded up the long hill leading to the Asylum and soon found himself in front of its imposing front. Entering at once, we were shown to the office of Dr. T. O. Powell and Dr. Kenan, and on making known the object of our visit, immediately commenced, under the urbane guidance of Dr. Powell, our tour of observation. This was one of rare interest, and as there are many in our State who have afflicted and loved friends in the Asylum, we propose to have them briefly accompany us.

Our first entry among the patients was in the hall, where are confined females, whose lunacy is of a mild and harmless type. Many of them are obscure persons whose imbecility is the result of intemperance of parents, accompanied by the wretched poverty incident to their unfortunate class.

We were next led into the halls where the "fines frenzy" predominates. Here the tender humanitarian will find much to touch his heart and cause him to thank God for the strength of his intellect and the healthy fire of his eye. On entering this department we were approached by a patient whose black, intelligent eye and striking features indicated happier days—she was once, we were informed,

A BEAUTIFUL GEORGIA BELLE,

whom Representatives had looked up in the balconies of the House to admire. On asking us the time she also asked if our watch was from Geneva. A remark about the prisoner of Chillon indicated to us the refinement and the culture she had received before reason was snatched away.

The next face that interested us was that of a young married lady. Her eye was a lustrous and beautiful brown, and her face sad and pale from recent sickness. Coming up to the doctor, she spoke to him of her condition, and seemed cheered by his hopeful words. In the reception room of this hall we noticed a thoughtful and intelligent young woman reading the Sacred Scriptures. She is at times violent, but seemed completely subdued when reading the Bible.

Old Mrs. ——, the "Queen of the Isles," also joined us, and entered into a brisk and animated conversation. She is fat an rosy, and with her crown of crimson roses on her head strolls the corridors in royal state. She was once an educated and brilliant woman as fragments of her conversation plainly indicate. She is an inmate of seventeen years standing, and wanted to send Governor Smith a letter by us.

Our observations among the female lunatics were exceedingly interesting. As we passed on many would shake our hands and ask about their friends and homes. One dear old woman whose face indicated the true mother, and whom we judge to have been the head of an interesting family, asked many questions about her own people, and questions about some of our own name, whom, to our astonishment, we found she remembered even in her lunacy.

"WHEN YOU GO TO COVINGTON,"

said an intelligent looking old woman, "tell them to send a half bunch of factory thread." A fair-haired, blue-eyed girl of twelve years stood gazing out of a window on the green hills. I was pained and astonished to learn she was a lunatic, but was pleased to learn that she was improving, and that her father was coming for her soon. After going through the female wards we then turned, with eager anxiety, to the male halls. Having but little time before the departure of our train, we did not have opportunity to converse and observe the many oddities of the males that we did among the female patients. In the hall where

EDUCATED MALE LUNATICS,

are placed, we were saddened to see educated and brilliant men, whom reason had deserted, sitting around in their deplorable affliction. Many of these are young men. I was pointed to one walking near me who had once trod the corridors of the old capitol as a law maker, in both the House and the Senate. He was a brilliant young lawyer, the lamp of whose reason went out in its most brilliant flicker. Others were shown me. The dreamy young poet, the talented lawyer, the school teacher, the professional man of every class, are represented in this educated class of male patients. Further on we were shown into the

HALL OF VIOLENT LUNATICS.

Here one may see the maniac which we often hear and read of, but seldom see. The wretched victim of intemperance and debauchery in this maniacal room a natural climax to the violation of his Maker's laws. And now before leaving this part of the asylum we are shown into

THE LUNATICS' CHAPEL.

Surprising as it may seem, these unfortunate beings gather into their chapel on Sunday morning and hold intelligent and impressive service. This, we are informed, by our learned guide, Dr. Powell, has a soothing and beneficial effect on the minds of the patients, as their good order during worship well indicates. And now we leave the immense main building, and pass hastily to the asylum for male negroes. Here we saw all grades of the crazy negro, from the driveling idiot to the raving madman. Thence we passed to the building for deformed and helpless imbeciles, perfectly harmless, and many of whom ought to be at home and taken care of by their own friends and not imposed on the State. This class converts the Lunatic Asylum into a hospital and keeps away a great many lunatics who are too dangerous to be at home.

REFLECTION.

The Georgia Lunatic Asylum is one of the most perfect and best managed public benefactions in the United States. The patients receive the kindest and most scientific treatment known to the profession. In the particulars of health and ventilation the patients are particularly favored. The general health among the six hundred patients seems remarkable. The ventilation is magnificent. A powerful engine heats the great building by steam in winter, and propels a powerful fan which fills the building with delicious coolness in summer.

HEALTH, PURITY, CLEANLINESS,

are stamped on every bed, on every floor, and on the person of every one of the State's afflicted children.

A WORD TO THE FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF PATIENTS.

Your loved one is well cared for. When the shattered wreck of mind and body is consigned to the walls of this magnificent asylum it is not to receive brutal treatment from brutal attendants. The eminent physician to the asylum, Dr. Green, together with his learned assistants, Drs. Powell and Kenan, use every effort that science can suggest to bring them unfortunates back to sanity and reason. Their remarkable success is frequently returning the patient cured in mind and body, is evidence that it is not yulgar flattery to call them learned in this most intricate and difficult branch of medical ethics. We all are prouder than ever of our dear old State, and, though sadder, are wiser, for having seen there mournful monuments of departed intellect.

KAP.

☞ The Bank of England covers five acres of ground, and employs nine hundred clerks. There are no windows on the street. Light is admitted through open courts; no mob could take the bank, therefore, without cannon to batter the immense wall. The clock in the cupola of the bank has no dials on the outside. In front of the clerks in the court, and engines in perfect order are always in readiness in case of fire. This bank was incorporated in 1694. Capital, £14,553,000.

☞ We shall be quite content to see Mr. Benjamin F. Butler nominated for the Presidency as unanointed by him. Let his mock modesty thrive, and Peter meet yet, and crucify him-utterly."

CHOLERA.

The March of Death Seems to be Eastward From Nashville.

Decided Increase of the Epidemic at Chattanooga.

Special Dispatches to The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, June 24, 1873.

The epidemic is abating, and all indications are more favorable. Only thirty deaths are reported to day—nearly all negroes. The disease seems to be passing to the East, with a southerly deflection towards Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, June 24, 1873.

The cholera is undeniably increasing here, but it is chiefly confined to-day to the vicinity of the Nashville depot, where it first originated. Its location surprises all, because the neighborhood of the depot is one of the cleanest parts of Chattanooga.

A little girl, aged two years, was attacked this morning, and died at 2 o'clock P. M. Several new cases are reported. The older cases are doing well.

LOOKOUT.

The Nashville and Knoxville papers are not issued on Mondays, and the Chattanooga Times of Tuesday morning has failed to reach us. We gather the following additional items principally from the special dispatches of Monday's Courier-Journal:

Memphis.

Sunday was dry and oppressively hot—the first day in a month without rain. There were only nineteen interments, of which nine were cholera cases, against eighteen of the day before. Five persons included in this report died from eating pastry, an ingredient of which had been cooked in a brass kettle. The cook who prepared the dinner cannot live.

Nine-tenths of the cases have been negroes or ignorant whites, who dwell in the low portions of the city, and who indulge in stale vegetables brought by river from New Orleans; and the rest of the cases were occasioned by too free an indulgence in ice cream and other trash. When medical attention is called in time the patient invariably recovers.

The cholera reports from along the railroad lines leading out of Memphis are very gloomy.

Nashville.

The undertakers reported seventy deaths on Sunday, of which number *not less* than fifty-five were caused by cholera. The disease is devastating the outlying negro districts. The centre of the city is comparatively free of it. A son of Dr. Menees, aged eighteen, was attacked on Sunday, and was reported to be in a dying condition.

From June 7 to June 22, inclusive, 452 persons had died of cholera.

Elsewhere.

No cases in Columbia, Tennessee.

The disease is raging violently in Paducah, Ky. On Friday there were six deaths—one white and five colored. At least a dozen new cases appeared on Saturday, many of which will terminate fatally. The disease is mainly confined to the negroes.

Recommendations of the American Public Health Association.

The following circular on cholera, issued by the American Public Health Association, will be found to contain timely and valuable suggestions:

The American Public Health Association, by its Executive Committee, submits the following memorandum respecting the most available means for arresting and preventing the fatal prevalence of Asiatic cholera or malignant cholera in this country:

The prevalence of this disease at several places in the Mississippi Valley is undisputed. Its progress from New Orleans to Memphis and Nashville has been rapid, and is significant of its onward tendency. That it is being propagated, as in former visitations, by the excremental discharges of persons affected by the choleratic poison, aided by local causes, is as true now as in the former visitations.

To combat and arrest the progress, and prevent the epidemic prevalence of this scourge of sanitary negligence, it is necessary that the inhabitants of every city and town should promptly resort to the most effectual purification, and the best known means of disinfection, and that this sanitary cleansing and preparation should, as far as possible, be undertaken before any cases of cholera occur; and that in the presence of the disease these sanitary duties should be enforced in every household, and throughout the entire district. Experience has proved that the best way to prevent both pestilence and panic is to know and prepare for the danger. It is the only way to deal successfully with cholera.

SANITARY CLEANSING.

The local conditions that chiefly promote the outbreak and propagation of cholera are:

1. Neglected privies.
2. Filth-sodden grounds.
3. Foul cellars and filthy or badly-drained surroundings of dwellings.
4. Foul and obstructed house drains.
5. Decaying and putrescent materials, whether animal or vegetable.
6. Unventilated, damp and uncleansed dwellings and apartments.

These localizing causes of cholera should be promptly and very thoroughly removed before a case of the disease appears in the town or district; and if any sources of putrescence or of excessive moisture remain, even these should be controlled by the proper cleansing and disinfection.

Thorough scavenging and surface drainage, with the application at the same time of quick-lime and coal-tar, or crude carbolic acid to whitewashing with fresh quick-lime; the cleansing and thorough drying and ventilation of cellars, basements, chambers and closets, and daily care to cleanse, flush, ventilate and purify the sources of defilement about all inhabited premises, will afford almost complete protection if suitable care is taken of

PERSONAL HEALTH.

The security of personal health requires pure drinking water, fresh and substantial food, temperance, and the needed rest and bathing of the body.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS.

The principles relating to disinfection as a means of destroying the propagating or infectious cause of cholera—the "cholera contagium"—are readily understood, and may be so explained to any family that the householder may insure its own immunity against the introduction and spread of the disease. For popular use we append a brief statement of these principles at the end of this circular; and we respectfully recommend that the statement and the following schedule of rules and methods be given to the press, and to all principals of schools, superintendents of places of public resort, railroad depots, ferries, hotels and public institutions; and to the masters of ships and steamboats, and the conductors of trains of cars leaving the cholera-infected localities, as we do, that by the timely application of the means the prevalence of cholera may be prevented.

RULES AND METHODS OF DISINFECTION.

For privies, water-closets, drains and sewers—Eight or ten pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in five or six gallons of water, with half a pint of crude carbolic acid added to the solution and briskly stirred, makes the cheapest and best disinfecting fluid for common use. It can be procured in every town and by every family, and if the carbolic acid is not at hand, the solution of copperas may be used without it.

To prevent privies and water-closets from becoming infected or offensive—Pour a pint of this strong solution into every water-closet pan or privy vault once or twice a day.

To disinfect masses of filth, privy-vaults, cesspools and decaying animal matter—The solution until it runs off from the surface of the foul mass.

For the chamber vessels used by the sick, in which any excremental matter has been cast away, for disinfecting extensive masses or surfaces of putrescent materials, and for drains, sewers and ditches, the "dead oil" of coal-tar, or coal-tar itself if available; coal-tar may be used as a disinfecting paint upon the walls of cellars, stables, and open drains.

Quicklime is used as an absorbent and dryer upon such walls in damp places, and whitewashing with it should be practiced in common impromptu factories, basements, closets and privies.

To disinfect the clothing defiled in any manner by excremental matters from the sick, threw all such articles immediately into boiling water and continue the boiling for half an hour; or place them in a solution, covered, made as follows: One pound of sulphate of zinc, six or eight gallons of water, to which add two or three ounces of pure strong carbolic acid.

Keep the soiled articles saturated until they can be boiled. If the acid is not at hand use the zinc water alone.

Apartments, bedding and upholstery that have been used by the sick with cholera or diarrhœa should be fumigated by the burning of several pounds of brimstone (sulphur) upon a distended iron pan, with the place tightly closed for several hours, under a physician's directions.

PRINCIPLES AND DUTIES TO BE TAUGHT.

First—That through cleanliness, domestic and civic, and an abundant supply of pure water, are essential means of preventing cholera in any household when the disease is near.

Second—That a general cleansing, scavenging and disinfection should be attended to in every city and town before cholera makes its appearance; and that wherever it does appear, that house and the exposed premises should be kept constantly disinfected.

Third—That in the words of the Chief Medical Officer of Great Britain, "It appears to be characteristic of cholera, not only of the disease in its developed and alarming form, but equally of the slightest diarrhœa which the epidemic can produce; that all matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels are infective; that the patient's power of infecting from other persons is represented almost or quite exclusively by those discharges; that they are comparatively non-infective at the moment they are discharged, but afterwards, when undergoing decomposition, acquire their maximum infective power; and that if they be cast away without previous disinfection, they impart their own infective quality to the excremental matters with which they mingle in filth-sodden earth, or in depositories and conduits of filth, and the effluvia which those excremental matters evolve; that if the infective material, by leakage or soakage from drains or cesspools, or otherwise gets access, even in the smallest quantity, directly, or through porous soil, to wells or other sources of drinking water, it can infect, in the most dangerous manner, very large volumes of water; that the infective influence of the choleraic discharges attaches to whatever bedding, clothing and like things have been imbued with them, and renders these things, if not disinfected, capable of spreading the disease."

Fourth—Cleansing and purity, skillful disinfection, temperate habits and wholesome diet, with pure water and fresh air, are the trusted and sure means of health and security in all places and for all classes of people when exposed to the cause of cholera. The watchword against this destructive enemy should be, remove the local causes that favor the propagation of cholera, and wherever it appears let its germs be quickly stamped out by powerful disinfectants and instant cleansing.

From being the most feared and destructive pestilence, cholera now may be controlled and extinguished more quickly and completely than any other epidemic disease. Believing, therefore, that the people of the United States require the suggestions which are given in this memorandum, this committee presents them for the purpose of hastening and making sure the most extensive, thorough and speedy control of the destroyer.

Stephen Smith, M. D., N. Y.; Edwin M. Snow, M. D., R. I.; C. W. White, M. D., La.; John H. Rauch, M. D., Ills.; Wm. Clendenin, M. D., Ohio; C. C. Cox, M. D., D. C.; Moreau Morris, M. D., N. Y.; John M. Woodworth, M. D., Superintendent U. S. Marine Hospital; Francis Bacon, M. D., Conn.; Henry Hartshorne, M. D., Pa.; Elisha Harris, M. D., N. Y., Executive Committee of the American Public Health Association.

New York, June 16, 1873.

☞ Miss Emerson, who contests with Carleton the authorship of "Betsy and I are out," must be believed, "because she 'was born of four generations of Baptist ministers.'" Now if Carleton can take up a Presbyterian pedigree in the same length, it's a stand off.

SPECIALS.

THE TURNERS' CONVENTION.

Success of Atlanta.

KNOXVILLE, June 24, 1873.

The Atlanta delegation of Turners were the winners at the Turners' Convention held in this city to day.

L. H. ALEXANDER.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON.

THE COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The following is an extract from the report of the department for June: Twelve months ago an increase over the previous year, in the cotton area, was reported in every State. An increase over that of last year is now reported in every State. The percentage of increase in a State, as found by dividing the aggregate of increase counties by the number reported is a rule too high, because almost always the larger per cent. of increase will be from counties having a comparatively small average; but, reckoned in that rough way of estimation, the increase indicated is, in North Carolina and Georgia fourteen per cent., Virginia twenty-five per cent., South Carolina two per cent.; Florida three per cent., Alabama nine per cent., Mississippi one; Louisiana four per cent., Texas thirty-one per cent., Arkansas ten per cent., Tennessee fifteen per cent.

This makes the average increase in the cotton States, reckoned in the same way, nearly 12 per cent. The per cent. of increase reported last year was: in North Carolina and Arkansas 16, South Carolina 5, Georgia and Tennessee 14, Florida and Mississippi 10, Alabama 6, Louisiana 11, Texas 18, and the average throughout the cotton States approximating 13 per cent. It will be noted that both years Texas makes the largest relative increase. Reports indicate a prevalent increase in the relative amount of fertilizers used. The acreage cultivated will fall considerably below the area planted. The cold, backward spring, causing much of the seed to rot in the ground; a very wet May, preventing work and increasing the subsequent demand for it, and the impossibility of obtaining sufficient labor to subdue, over the whole breadth sown, the excessive weed and grass consequent upon the excessive wet season, conspired to make this result inevitable. The returns concur in placing the crop from two to three weeks later than usual.

Florida reports an average condition of three per cent. above the average; all of the others fall below. Virginia and Alabama 7 per cent., North Carolina 13, South Carolina 13, Georgia and Louisiana 6, Mississippi and Arkansas 4, Texas 14, Tennessee 16. But it will be seen from the details below that very seasonable the weather in the latter part of May was favorable, and more was to follow, and prospects for the crop would rapidly improve. Another part of this report will show that unfavorable reports have made an early appearance at various points, but are chiefly complaints apprehension of probable ravages. Virginia, for example, from counties reporting the condition of cotton, has condition and acreage, for the season, 91 per cent.; Florida, 97; Alabama, 91; Mississippi, 90; Louisiana, 94; Texas, 94; Arkansas, 94; Tennessee, 94; North Carolina, 94; South Carolina, 94; Georgia, 94.

CONSUL TO PERU.

The President has recognized Washington Booth as Consul of Peru, at Baltimore.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Wall street very dull. Government bonds, which keep pace with gold, are higher to-day with market dull. The only sale of Southern States bonds at the Board was $20,000 of new Tennessees at 89. The stock market has on the whole been barely steady, with prices lower than yesterday, and with transactions on a restricted scale. There has been more doing in Union Pacific, Telegraph, Pacific Mail and Ohios than in the remainder of the list.

The Shah of Persia will not visit America, as it is too far.

The national banks are required to report their condition by the 30th of June.

OHIO.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—In the case of excluding the Bible from the public schools in Cincinnati the Supreme Court to-day decided that the School Board had a right to pass a resolution to exclude not only the Bible and singing, but religious instructions, and the court has not the authority to interfere with their discretion in the exercise of this power.

TENNESSEE.

CHOLERA.

NASHVILLE, June 24.—Twenty-nine deaths, including eight whites. The people are hopeful and business improving.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, June 24.—Arrived—Charleston and Falcon. Sailed—Georgia.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, June 24.—Arrived—San Salvador, Huntsville and Wyoming. Sailed—Virgo.

SPAIN.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

MADRID, June 24.—It was officially announced this morning that the Republican troops in the North, under General Nouvillas, had defeated a force of Carlists on Friday last, inflicting severe loss.

The War Department has advices of the defeat by Republican troops of united bands of Carlist leaders. The insurgents lost 60 killed and 300 wounded.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

BILLIARD MATCH.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The play was resumed this afternoon at Irving Hall in the international billiard contest between Albert Garnier and Joseph Dion. The latter failed to score on the first shot. Garnier made two, and the third play he placed 38 to his credit. At the end of the fifth play the game stood: Garnier, 51; Dion, 11—the balls breaking badly for Dion gave Garnier greater nerve than usual. The first call of the score gives Garnier 112; Dion 50. In his 21st inning Dion made 25 by a very pretty play, and stepped upon an easy shot. The game then stood—Garnier 186; Dion 105. Garnier in his next inning, by some of the most brilliant and dashing playing, made 86 points, and on his twenty-fifth innings ran out, the score standing 300 to 186. At the selling of pools before, Dion was the favorite at an odds of 20 to 7.

The Juniata sailed this afternoon.

Ten jurors have been obtained in the Walworth case.

The Board of Health this afternoon listened to a report upon the approach of the cholera, and resolved to increase the disinfective corps.

Frank Harvester was so dreadfully beaten last night at the corner of Sixteenth street and First avenue that he has since died. There were several assailants, but the actual murderer is supposed to be one Larkins, whose whereabouts are as yet unknown.

LOUISIANA.

THE ASSASSINATION CASE.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—The Bailey-Kellogg assassination case continues at Carrollton. It will probably be concluded to-morrow.

MISSOURI.

INSURANCE ITEM.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—The entire Board of Directors of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, at a meeting to-day, decided to resign in conformity with a proposition made by Charles E. Peck, President of the company. The election of a new board was ordered on the 31st of July.

OHIO.

CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, June 24.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day, a proposition to go into a resolution to consider the Legislature now meeting any thirty laws was indefinitely postponed.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 24.—The Deputies of the Left, at a meeting to day, adopted resolutions inviting Grevy, late President of the Assembly, to draw up a declaration of principles and policy as a rallying point for all elements of opposition to the Republic.

Paris is all excitement over the approaching reception of the Shah of Persia. The festivities will, consequently, take place at Versailles.

There was a stormy debate in the Assembly to-day, on the order issued by the Prefect of the Rhine, prohibiting civil burials after the hour of seven in the morning. The motion made by the Left condemning the Prefects' acts was rejected by a large majority.

SPAIN.

SENOR MARGAL RESIGNS.

MADRID, June 24.—In the Cortes last night Senor Margal made a formal announcement of his resignation of the Ministry, and asked for time to submit a new Cabinet, the programme of which, he said, would be that of order and justice. Debate on the policy of the government was postponed until Friday.

Senor Castellar declared that for reasons for himself and his political friends that no responsibility of the acts of the late Cabinet.

The government has introduced a bill abolishing Spanish legation at Vatican.

The Cortes rejected the proposal for the reduction of the principal and interest of the public debt.

Senor Mastori, intendant of ex Queen Isabella, and General Caballero Deroas have arrived in Lisbon.

THE CARLISTS.

Reported June 25.—That 5,4 squadrons of the Carlists have captured San Nouville.

The Cure of Santa Cruze has ordered the prostitutes to leave Cinpos Cos on pain of death.

PRUSSIA.

AN ANTI-PAPAL MOVE.

BERLIN, June 24.—In the German Parliament yesterday Minister Dalbrueck and Von Mottke made speeches against the North Sea and Baltic Canal enterprise.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Cotton dull; middlings 21; sales 1,554 bales.

Flour active and unchanged. Whisky a shade easier with a fair business at 90@90½. Wheat unchanged. Corn active and firmer. Pork active and decidedly lower, new $16 20. Lard weaker. Naval quiet. Tallow quiet at 8¾. Freights steady.

Money declined at 6@7. Sterling 9½@9¾. Gold 109@109¼. Governments dull and steady. State bonds very quiet.

Arrived—Columbia.

Sailed—Virginia.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Cotton—Sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; middling uplands 9 1-16; middling Orleans 9 5-16; sales of the week 84,000 bales; speculation and export 15,000; receipts 45,000 bales; American 29,000; sales to-day 10,000; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 6,000; American 4,000; uplands low middling clause June delivery 9 1-16; June and July delivery 9 1-16; July and August delivery 9 1-16; August and September delivery 9 3-16; September and October delivery 9 5-16; October and November delivery 9 7-16; November and December delivery 9 9-16; December and January delivery 9 11-16; January and February delivery 9 13-16; futures opened steady.

LIVERPOOL, June 24—1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; middling uplands 9 1-16; middling Orleans 9 5-16; sales of the week 84,000 bales; speculation and export 15,000; receipts 45,000 bales; American 29,000; sales to-day 10,000; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 6,000; American 4,000; uplands low middling clause June delivery 9 1-16; June and July delivery 9 1-16; July and August delivery 9 1-16; August and September delivery 9 3-16; September and October delivery 9 5-16; October and November delivery 9 7-16; November and December delivery 9 9-16; December and January delivery 9 11-16; January and February delivery 9 13-16; futures opened steady.

LIVERPOOL, June 24—5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; middling uplands 9 1-16; middling Orleans 9 5-16; sales of the week 84,000 bales; speculation and export 15,000; receipts 45,000 bales; American 29,000; sales to-day 10,000; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 6,000; American 4,000; uplands low middling clause June delivery 9 1-16; June and July delivery 9 1-16; July and August delivery 9 1-16; August and September delivery 9 3-16; September and October delivery 9 5-16; October and November delivery 9 7-16; November and December delivery 9 9-16; December and January delivery 9 11-16; January and February delivery 9 13-16; futures opened steady.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 20 1-4; gross 31 bales; exports coastwise 27; sales 125; stock 3,899.

Flour dull and heavy; quiet prices unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn firm except yellow, white 73@75; yellow 61; mixed western 60@61½. Oats firm; southern 46@47. Provisions dull and weak. Mess pork $17. Others unchanged. Whisky 94, with stock light. Sugar unchanged.

NORFOLK, June 24.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 18½; net receipts 807 bales; exports to Great Britain 95; coastwise 428; sales 79; stock 5,592.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—Cotton—demand light; ordinary 13; good ordinary 15¾; low middlings 17 7-8@18; middlings 18¾. Net receipts 709; gross 712; sales 600; last evening 250; stock 49,234.

Corn lower; mixed 57@58; oats dull at 41@42; bran dull at 80@90; others unchanged.

Sterling — exchange 26 3-8. New York sight 3-8 Premium. Gold 171 4.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Flour dull at $6 50@7. Corn quiet at 41@43. Provisions opened dull and closed firm. Pork at $15 50@15 75. Lard dull and nominal; steam 8 1-8@8 1-4; kettle 8 1-4@8 3-8. Bacon in good demand; shoulders 7 1-8; clear rib sides 9; clear sides 9 1-8@9 1-4. Whisky steady at 90.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—Flour steady and unchanged. Corn quiet and steady. Provisions steady; pork $16 37 1-2@17 Bacon, shoulders 7 1-2; clear rib sides 9 1-2; clear sides 9 1-2@9 5-8, packed; lard, tierce, 9 3-4@9 1-2; kegs 9 3-4@10; steam 8 1-2. Whisky unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2, mixed, 34@35 on track. Whisky steady at 89. Pork lower at $16 50@16 75, latter delivered. Bacon quiet but only in limited jobbing demand at previous prices. Lard nominal.

GALVESTON, June 24.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 15; net receipts 407; exports to Great Britain 1495; sales 100; stock 21,251.

BOSTON, June 24.—Cotton steady; middlings 21. Net receipts 113; gross 352; sales 300; stock 10,600.

AUGUSTA, June 24.—Cotton in moderate demand; middling 18¼. Net receipts 88 bales; sales 162.

SAVANNAH, June 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18 1-4; net receipts 450 bales; sales 161; stock 14,298.

CHARLESTON, June 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18 3-4; low middlings 17@18. Net receipts 165; gross 396; difference from Mobile, exports coastwise 200; stock 12,110.

WILMINGTON, June 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 19; net receipts 22; exports coastwise 617; sales 14; stock 2,066.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Cotton—Savannah and Charleston June delivery 8 11-16; July and August same; same delivery not below; low middlings 8 13-16; sales of American 6,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics dull, but not lower.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

For sale by all druggists.

June25-dMon, Wed&Sat6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ORLEANS

MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Corner of Canal and Camp Sts.

Thirteenth Annual Statement.

In conformity with their charter the Company publish the following statement:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1872.

On Fire	$316,397 25	
On Marine	58,045 36	
On River	26,965 93	
Total Premiums		$403,398 53
Less Premiums unearned December 31, 1872	$118,185 00	
Return Premiums	6,727 93	
		124,913 93
Net earned Premiums		$278,894 60
Re-Insurances	$12,789 45	
Losses on Fire	160,111 23	
Losses on Marine	55,453 84	
Losses on River	2,259 95	
		$195,823 97
Losses on Fire unadjusted and adjusted, but not due	20,000 00	
Reserve as required by charter, 5% per cent. on above items	3,645 55	
Expenses, taxes, less interest account	14,693 14	
		176,871 96
Profit		$101,902 64

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

Bonds, City and other, cash value	$ 99,000 00
Pledged loans on collaterals	359,774 00
Stocks, Gas and other, cash value	61,135 00
Bills receivable for Premiums	17,400 16
Premiums in course of collection	99,149 00
Cash on hand	63,710 40
Cash in hands of London bankers	709 10
Branch office	2,518 97
Expenses account	5,119 71
Property cor. Canal and Camp, cash value	55,000 00
Property, Dumaine street, cash value	6,054 94
	$755,841 94

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$250,000 00
Reserved for unearned Premiums	118,185 00
Reserved for claims unsettled	80,000 00
Div'd to stockholders, $50,000 00	
Dividend to succeed	51,902 64 101,902 64
Surplus over and above liabilities	15,733 30
	$765,841 94

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

J. TUYES, President.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 10th day of January, A. D. 1873.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on January 9, 1873, it was resolved to declare the following dividends on the net earned Premiums for the year ending on the 31st December, 1872, payable on the 3d Monday of January, 1873, as follows:

20 per cent. on First Premiums.

10 per cent. on River Premiums.

It was also resolved to pay a cash dividend of 10 per cent. to the stockholders on and after the first Monday in February, 1873.

Directors—George Urquhart, A. Schreiber, Asa Bickerd, C. T. Dupuy, Chas. Ledoux, E. Millon, Edgar G. Taylor, M. Payne, Jr., Gustave Schmidt

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION
ATLANTA:
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1873.

BEAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of "news." mar11-1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Carley, Buck & Co.

Finish Dutch Gloss Southern Oil and Paint Store, 9 Peter street. Pure Leads, Lard, Linseed, Boiling Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Window-Glass, Painters' Oils, at Wholesale. Artists' materials, Crayons, Pencils, Canvas, Stretchers, Water and Oil Colors, &c. A specialty. apr18-codly.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES.—Our splendid assortment of Ladies' underwear, comprising fine Cambric Corsets, tucked and embroidered. Nainsook Chemises, unusually rich and varied. Toilet and breakfast Jackets, exceedingly fine. Best selected patterns of Hoop and train SKIRTS, etc., etc. All for medical use, at Mrs. Brooke & Co.'s, 47 Marietta street, opposite the Capitol. may8-2codly

NOTICE TO NEW ADVERTISERS.—New Orleans Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Insist Yourself.

Franklin Printing House—James P. Harrison & Co.

Holmes's Bitters—See notice of.

Child's Child's Commentator on the Bible—Orders by.

Grand 5th Concert—Kentucky Library.

Notice in Bankruptcy—John T. Brown.

The Orleans Mutual Insurance Company—See 13th inst. statement.

Notice—Mrs. Barnard.

Glass-plated sash, etc. manufactory—A. F. Sauer & Co.

Notice, appointment of—John T. Brown.

Boy Wanted by man and wife.

Soothing Syrup—Mrs. Winslow.

Notice to other notices, etc., in local column.

DR. H. C. POPE, our popular druggist, is at Columbus on a visit.

The senior editor of the local column left at 4 o'clock for Newnan, attired in a beaver and crinoline hat. As he left in company with the belle of Hunter street, we don't look for him to come back soon.

THE ITALIAN MINSTREL BAND.—A band of musicians, composed of two men and three women, whom we think, have entertaining audiences of late at the Kimball House and the National every night. They are said to be refugees from Nashville and are thus paying their expenses.

DEFENCE A. H. HAMILTON.—At the solicitation of a number of our prominent physicians, besides many citizens, the above gentleman will open a school of "Eclectic Gymnastics for children, ladies and gentlemen." The school will be located in the new building, on Broad street. We commend the enterprise as in every way worthy of the attention and support of our readers.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—This morning, in the Legislative Hall, at the invitation of the State Commissioner of Public Schools, the various county boards of School Commissioners, will hold a meeting. Prof. Orr has brought these gentlemen together for the purpose of interchanging views on the subject of education and to ascertain the want of the different counties and school districts. No doubt the meeting will be a very interesting one, and will redound in all probability to the advancement of the system of public instruction throughout the entire State.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.—The exhibition exercises of the Atlanta University (colored) took place on last night at Friendship Baptist Church. The church was filled. The papers read by the girls, and the declamation by the boys, showed that they are receiving thorough instruction. The debate on "Should the State establish a system of compulsory education?" was conducted with spirit. Ex reises will begin at the church to-night at 9 A. M. Oration, essays and addresses will be the order of the day. Rev. George Whipple, of New York, delivers an address.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING—CROP NEWS—BUSINESS, &c., June 24, 1873.—*Editors Constitution*: There was a sad occurrence in Cumming yesterday morning. During a heavy thunder storm Mr. J. W. Smith, a worthy citizen of that place, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. There were several others in and around there literally torn in pieces, but no other damage was done.

Our farming prospects are brightening up. The farmers are getting their crops in good condition. Corn and cotton both look promising. Wheat is being harvested. The yield will not be abundant, but about an average one. Oats are excellent.

Our little town is rapidly improving, and we have as good water and pure air that our people have no cause of being visited by the "man with the black vest." Yours, truly, G.

CHANGE.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning, a larger attendance was on hand than the day previous. The interest manifested is decidedly on the increase. Telegraphic intelligence from the principal Northern and Western cities were read, and a resolution was passed to have arrangements made to get these reports by night. One noticeable advantage to the commercial interest of the city was the putting into operation of rules for the Arbitration Committee. An application was made in the Chamber by A. M. Thrasher, assignee of Sheppard, Baldwin & Co, and John B. Baird, attorney for the Naptha Valley Wine Company, to be admitted certain differences that have grown out of the business relations that existed at the suspension of the said Sheppard, Baldwin & Co. The matter was referred to the Committee on Arbitration, to settle it. Their decision, by authority of the act of Legislature, having been referred by consent of parties, will have the same binding effect as a judgment of the Superior Court.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. General D. L. Clinch, of Charleston, S. C., daughter and three children, were registered at the Kimball House last night. Among other arrivals up to ten o'clock were A T Dunn, W C Sneed and lady, and Miss Annie De Saussaid, of Cartersville; W H Kendrick, Brunswick; Rev A Clarkson Jesup, J B Finley, Penn; L Dunn, wife and two children, Nashville; Miss Lucia and Mary Little, Lebanon; W S Hammell and wife, Opelika; J M Olive and daughter, Dalton, Ga.; Wm Cox, Osceola, Fla; Wm Bell, Atlanta; S O; M J Harris, Ala.

Those registered at the National were as follows: Y H Ellerwood and E H Keeth, Baltimore; M Finn, Jas Tutt; W D Hightower, Hillsboro, North Carolina; S H Smith, Geo C Connel, Major H Cameron, Augusta; B H Highly, Conyers; J M Ponder, F N Yeler, Forsyth; P L Jordan, Lexington, Miss; J P Hough, Montgomery, Ala; J D D Falsey, Branchville, South Carolina; W A Polk, George Percival, A Healer; A B Lucas, W R R, Ala, and others.

We saw that W T Revell, of the Vindicator, Greenville, Meriwether county, is in the city, and is stopping at the National.

THE TAX COMMITTEE.—The TAX Committee held a meeting last night at the Recorder's court room to perfect a tax ordinance for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1873. The committee had under consideration and acted upon the first twenty five sections of which were very material amendments to the law, or which occurs in section 6, in reference to taxation for the public schools. They will recommend three mills of one per cent. in lieu of one-third of one per cent. levied last year. Sections 6 and 25 provide for a tax of 10 cents on every hundred dollars of value instead of 15 cents on the gross amount of sales of goods, wares and merchandise, and a daily, monthly, and annual tax.

Section 32 is made to read as follows: Section 32. On the every hundred dollars amount on sales of goods, wares, merchandise, produce, homes, or other articles sold in bulk to registered merchants of said city, and others, by transient persons not resident speculators or traders, (not including those who bring produce for sale on wagons, and including such transient traders, or speculators, or others, who deposit their goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles for sale with the Railroad Depots, or at the wharves in said city, there shall be levied a tax of [illegible] cents; provided, that the persons selling at retail shall be considered dealers in the sense of section 6; and provided, they be charge in both; and provided further, that parties making such purchases may return the same to the Clerk of the Council within six hours after they have been made, and have the tax refunded. And, in case these provisions shall be complied with, then a tax of ten per cent. shall be levied and collected by executions, warrants, distress and sale of the property of the defendants, and the costs of the same, to be collected by executions, as in other collections of taxes.

Architects, civil engineers, artists, Daguerrean photographers, and agents (not specially mentioned), and every person not a resident of the State, shall pay a tax of one per cent. on gross receipts of all companies not required to pay one half of one per cent. on gross receipts, and every person or firm or all companies not required to pay one per cent. Peanuts and confectionery, wood and fruit manufactories are exempt from taxation. Dead-head tickets are killed off by requiring all circus shows to pay $100 and negroes to pay $3. The proviso in section 10 is repealed, so as to license for shows for twelve months in succession.

Section 35 of the old system, imposing a tax on all persons soliciting orders, is repealed.

The committee will meet again to-night to finish up the business before them.

When completed we will publish it in full.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT CHOLERA IN NASHVILLE.

Some Facts from the Rev. Dr. Hay-good, of Nashville.

Editors Constitution: For the sake of some of your readers who have friends in Nashville, allow me to say a few words about the cholera.

1. It has been and is bad. Many have died and many more have been sick. But the informed physicians and citizens believe that it reached its climax last Saturday, and that it is now really abating.

2. The regular reports furnished by the Union and American and by the Republican and Banner—our two excellent daily papers—are reliable. No reports furnished by individual guessers or by travelers who harry through, or by citizens leaving the city can be exact. The regular reporters get their information from the only persons who can be informed—the undertakers and sextons. No doctor can give more than a guess from what comes under his personal observation.

I see a statement by the special reporter of a city paper that the board of health suppress the facts, and that on a given day 112 died. So his family physician informed him. What does his family physician know about it, except as he is informed by others, unless as to the few cases that he had the misfortune to lose? Did he see the hundred and twelve people die? No; the regular reports are the only ones that deserve consideration.

3. The same correspondent says that the cholera is now attacking all classes, and illustrates by the case of a young lady just home from Vassar College, who died of cholera last Saturday. Her family's druggist told me that on Friday night she ate a large quantity of cucumber pickles. The son of a prominent physician had cholera Sunday—ate green apples. One of my subscribers had it—cause, cold beans and other vegetables for supper. Two children died in Edgefield Sunday night—cause, a gorge of mulberries Sunday morning.

The cholera has attacked people of all classes who have defied the advice of our physicians and the dictates of common sense. But I am safe in saying that nine-tenths of the victims have been furnished by three localities, whose character your Atlanta "Shermantown," and other such places, may help you to understand.

I find in your issue of Sunday morning the following paragraph. It has caused much unnecessary distress:

☞ "The senior editor of THE CONSTITUTION passed through Nashville last Friday. He says that the half is not known. The deaths, sickness, and nearly every other place of business, is a silence, disease and death reigns supreme in the once happy and prosperous city. Not less than 15,000 people have fled from its fatal precincts, and the rest are going as fast as they can obtain transportation."

Allow me very respectfully to say that your excellent senior's informant imposed upon him. I believe not only that the Nashville dailies have told "half," but the whole; to the best of their ability to get the facts. And they are certainly to be trusted to those gaupers who stand on the corners of the streets retailing sensational stories. I heard of one court that adjourned. The schools of Nashville and vicinity are all now in their annual vacation, and completed their terms—omitting only the annual exhibitions, commencements, etc. The banks are not closed. Our Publishing House does a large banking business daily. "Nearly every other place of business closed." I saw three closed yesterday after driving round the Square and through half a dozen streets—three *fruit stands*.

Business has suffered greatly, but all this about "Silence, death and disease reigning supreme," was on the part of the Colonel's informant, as sayeth Mr. Arp, "a metaphor of speech." I don't know of a machine shop, or factory, or any large establishment that has closed. Half of 15,000 is a large estimate of those who have left and *very few are* leaving now.

5 If Nashville had done as much to prevent in April as she is now doing to arrest cholera, it is believed that we would have escaped the pestilence.

ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD.

June 23, 1873.

THE FRANKLIN STEAM PRINTING HOUSE. We publish, to-day, the advertisement of Messrs. J. P. Harrison & Co., who have purchased of Mr. J. J. Toon, the Franklin Steam Printing House, one of the earliest enterprises of our city.

As the advertisement will show, the business of this establishment is divided into three distinct departments: 1st. Printing in all its varieties. 2d. Book binding and blank book manufacturing. 3d. The publication of the Christian Index and Baptist.

The building No. 6 Broad street, occupied by this company, is a commodious structure, three stories high and admirably arranged for the business. Their extensive machinery, well assorted printing material, and skilled operatives, afford facilities for the best work in their line. Printing, book making or bookbinding are neatly and faithfully executed.

The proprietorship and publication of the Index and Baptist have devolved upon this firm. The call of Dr. Shaver to his old editorial post will gratify his host of Baptist friends and the readers of the Index. His associated editors are men generally and favorably known in Georgia who will prove important auxiliaries to the increase of the paper's usefulness and popularity. Every Baptist in Georgia—indeed, we may add, Tennessee, Alabama and Florida—should give their cordial support to this able organ of their denomination.

Personal acquaintance with many of the new firm justifies us in predicting that the Franklin Steam Printing House, in all of its departments, will receive a new impetus under their proprietorship. The business manager, Mr. J. P. Harrison, late editor and proprietor of the Monroe Advertiser, has demonstrated administrative ability which fits him admirably for the conduct of this enterprise. With an eminently practical mind, large experience, fine taste and great industry, we think him "the right man in the right place."

We learn that important additions to their extensive supply of printing material will be made, and that the Index will appear in an outfit entirely new, so soon as the type can reach here from the foundry. We wish ample success to the liberal support of the people.

REPUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We publish the following correspondence, as presenting not only an evidence of the promptness and liberality of the company, but another testimony to the many instances of benefits which life insurance companies have done in our midst. Winston says before the death of Mr. O. T. Bacon, he took a policy in the Republic Life Insurance Company, represented by Mr. Wm. Goodnow, in this city. He was then in the very bloom of health, and not one of our acquaintances had fairer to live out their "three score years and ten," but in the short time named he fell a victim to disease, and the insurance policy paid by the company exhibits the wisdom of preparation for such and events.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

OFFICE REPUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ATLANTA, June 20, 1873.

Mrs. Augusta J. Bacon:

DEAR MADAM—Enclosed please find my check for two thousand dollars to be payment of policy 1065 of the Republic Life Insurance Company, on the life of your late husband, Mr. O. T. Bacon.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM GOODNOW,
Manager.

ATLANTA, GA., June 23, 1873.

Mr. Goodnow:

DEAR SIR—I acknowledge hereby the receipt of your favor containing check for two thousand dollars in payment of policy on the life of my husband, Mr. O. T. Bacon. I take pleasure in acknowledging the prompt action of your company in the payment of this claim, and especially your kind offer to let me have what money I desired in advance of proof of loss *without any technicalities*. Although it was not necessary to make the demand, it was nevertheless fully appreciated, and I return my sincere thanks for the kindness and consideration of your company so promptly and kindly tendered by you.

Very respectfully,
EUGENIA J. BACON.

SUFFICIENT FOR THE DAY IS THE EVIL THEREOF.—*Editors Constitution.*—How many of our citizens do we hear daily making the inquiry if the cholera is yet in the city, and how anxious they seem when they learn that doctor stock is one thinks it will be here in a few days, from the fact that it is generally conceded to such a fearful extent in some localities in Tennessee produced by very much cause. But never has the disease existed in the city. Well, be that as my knowledge goes, until it makes daily inquiry; I am satisfied that Atlanta is healthier and purer than she ever was, and, consequently, such a fearful visitation as is now prevailing in Nashville, Memphis, Chattanooga, and other localities, cannot exist here. Why, then, should we be so anxious? Is it not a fact that the people of our country, from all sections of the country, feel on a similar report went out last winter, as regards the small-pox. Those reports have not only a tendency to injure, to a great extent, the business interest of trade that otherwise might, under favorable circumstances, flourish in our city. Now, I think it can [illegible] to assure the people that we come to it, and less political excitement being taken by our city have been fully equal to any, and the Board of Health deserve to little credit for their energetic efforts in the premises, and I hope this will be the last we shall hear of the evil.

H. S. S., M.D.

Now let us all keep cool—not become excited—over a matter to which there is no cause for excitement. Let us attend to our business, and we will soon be out of the woods.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings of the Superior Court Yesterday—Progress of the Black-r Case—Business on the Civil Side of the Court. Etc., Etc.

Fulton Superior Court.

Met yesterday morning at the usual hour, his Honor Judge Hopkins presiding.

The following civil business was transacted.

Virginia L. Watts vs. M. L. Watts, administratrix of P. H. Watts, deceased. Bill for relief.

The following verdict was rendered in the above case:

"We, the jury, find for the plaintiff the value of the note, $345 00. We further find interest on said note, at 7 per cent., $197 35, making the amount due $408 95. We further find land lot No. 164, in the 24th district, and section third of the county of Floyd, subject to the above several amounts."

A decree was rendered upon this verdict.

Wallace & Fowler vs. J. C. Stewart and M. Mackie. Illegality.

It appearing to the Court that the location in this case issued from DeKalb county, and that the case has been placed on this docket by mistake, on motion of plaintiffs' attorney. It is ordered that the case be stricken from this docket.

William F. Clark vs. R. F. Zimmerman. Rule *nisi*, mortgage, etc. Ordered that the defendant should pay into court by the first day of next term, the principal, interest and costs, due upon the several notes the plaintiff held, and to secure which the mortgage had been given, or show cause to the contrary. T. P. Westmoreland, plaintiff's attorney.

The whole of yesterday's session was spent in the trial of the case against Charles B. Blacker. The remaining three jurors were obtained after some little difficulty and the testimony was entered into. It was not finished, however. Court adjourned pending the examination of Mr. Hoffman, a witness for the defence. His examination will be resumed this morning and if possible the case will be finished. The other courts were all very dull. We could gather no items worth publishing, and our report is necessarily slender.

Station House Report.

The police made six city and one State arrest yesterday. Four of the city offenders will have to dance to the old, old tune of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. One was caught peddling without a license, and a boarding house keeper is in trouble for failing to obtain a mulasse. The State arrest is of Lucinda Wooten, colored, for larceny after a trust delegated.

A MEETING OF THE WATER-WORKS COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Water-Work Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Recorder's court room, for the purpose of considering the resolution of the City Council passed two weeks ago, authorizing them to procure the services of a hydraulic engineer, and to make surveys from various points, preparing estimates, etc., of cost of introducing water into the city. The President of the Board, Mr. Anthony Murphy, read the resolution, and stated that though the Commissioners had already the power to have surveys made, there had always been some difficulty in the way of engaging the services, an incitation on the part of the different Councils to lower their operations by withholding proper means to pay their contracts. This resolution was a move on part of Council to aid them in commencing work, and under the circumstances was probably the best that could be done. The home missionaries were of the opinion that speedy operation was necessary and they passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Board be and are hereby authorized to correspond with and employ a competent hydraulic engineer with a view of determining the best point from which to supply the city with water and the cost of the same.

THE NEW ORLEANS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In another column appears the advertisement of this Company. It will be seen that reference is made to many of the most prominent business men of Atlanta, who have thus allowed the powerful influence of their names to the recommendation of this company to the people of our city. The gentlemen referred to would not permit such use of their names were they not satisfied that the New Orleans Mutual is doing a safe and reliable, and worthy the confidence of our citizens. We have had exhibited to us the contract with the Louisiana Mutual and the Factors' and Traders' Insurance companies whereby all the risks of the New Orleans Mutual are reinsured to the extent of twelve (twenty-six) literally illustrating the old maxim of "making assurance doubly sure." Should the New Orleans Mutual fail, these other companies are bound to respond to the extent mentioned.

Several weeks since we took occasion to speak of Mr. James H. Low, the General Manager, recently President of the Equitable Life in New Orleans. In removing to Atlanta he but returns to his old home, as he was reared in Georgia. The New Orleans journals speak of him and his business qualities in the highest terms. The local agent, Mr. Israel Putnam, is well and favorably known in Atlanta, and is undoubtedly the man to "move things."

The New York Spectator of June thus speaks of this Southern company of two and three-quarter million dollars of assets:

"The New Orleans insurance companies bear a high reputation for respectability, and, while they are among the most conservative, they are among the most prosperous companies in the country.

The New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company last year earned $378,894 in premiums, and paid in losses, expenses, etc., $170,871, which left the policy holders and stockholders a profit of $208,023. The company's assets are $755,841. It was organized as far back as 1815, on the stock plan, with a capital of $300,000, and was called the "New Orleans Insurance Company." Under this form it continued to do business "until 1856, when the title of 'Mutual' was added, and the stock was increased to $500,000, paid up. The business has always been conducted with conservatism, and the profits have been large. It does a fire, marine and river business, but each branch is managed separately, and on mutual policies each is entitled to its own profits. The President, Mr. Tayes, is an underwriter of long experience and honorable record, and the directors are among the most eminent capitalists of the Crescent City."

FIRE INSURANCE AGAIN.—In our article on "Fire Insurance," Saturday morning, we gave it as our opinion that the rate in Atlanta is less than Augusta. This, we are informed by representatives of insurance companies in this city, is not the case, as Atlanta has to pay a higher rate than Augusta. *Per contra*, a dispatch from Atlanta, in reply to an inquiry from this office, states that the average rate on dwelling house in that city is one per cent., and on stores, one and three-quarters. If this information be correct, the rate for residences in about the same in both places, while that for stores is greater in Atlanta than Augusta. The advantages which this city has over others in Georgia and the South, in its unequalled water supply and efficient fire department, entitle our citizens to receive corresponding benefits in cheaper rates of insurance. The risks being less hazardous than elsewhere, the rate should be in proportion.

Insurance men do not, however, reason in this way as their business is conducted on general principles, ascertained for the most part by local considerations. The heavy losses in Chicago and Boston took other cities North have made fire insurance a losing business. The companies have, therefore, determined to advance their rates all over the country, so as to protect themselves—their intention being not only to meet all future losses promptly, but to be re-imbursed by means of advanced rates for the fearful depletion of their assets by the [illegible] of Chicago and Boston. This is wise precaution, and in conformity with correct business principles. The insurance companies have lost millions, and, for the most part, their obligations have been met promptly. Some of the weaker institutions have collapsed, and many of the strong companies, though scotched, still survive. There is a combined effort on the part of all companies to increase their rates and lessen their risks. And this combination embraces the American and foreign companies doing business in the United States.

We can readily understand and appreciate the policy and justice of increasing the insurance in cities where the risks are known to be hazardous from the recurrence of destructive fires. But we fail to appreciate either the justice or logic of increasing the rates in cities where the risks are known to be safe. Atlanta has a large fire department, and her fire insurance companies for their losses at Chicago and Boston. We learn, however, that the insurance commission now in this city contemplates an advance on existing rates. Should this be done many of our people may determine to carry their own risks, trusting for protection to the vigilance and effectiveness of our Fire Department and the superiority of our water supply.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

Local and Business Notices.

IT is impossible for a horse or mule to die with colic with 2 ounces of Jackson's Magic Balsam in his stomach. Sold by all druggists.

COME every body. We are selling our entire stock of spring and summer clothing at [illegible] prices.

M. & J. HIRSCH.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT.—The event of the year will occur on the 8th day of July in Louisville, Kentucky, when $100,000 will be given by list for $40, to suits one, and who shall it be? Think of it, men of business; one chance in every ten. The fortunate tickets may be counted—only a few tickets remain, and the demand is increasing. So if you intend trying for a fortune for an investment of only $10, secure your tickets without delay. Redwine & Fox, Philips & Crew, agents.

june25-d1t

AFTER a partial examination of "Cobbin's Child's Commentator on the Bible," we, the undersigned, pastors of churches in the city of Atlanta, feel authorized in recommending it as a plain, practical and useful work, well calculated to instruct the young in the Oracles of God. We desire for it a wide circulation.

W. P. Harrison, pastor First M. E. Church, South.

J. T. Leftwich, pastor Central Presbyterian Church.

R. W. Warren, pastor First Baptist Church.

Clement A. Evans, pastor Trinity Methodist Church.

A. T. Spalding, pastor Second Baptist Church.

R. W. B. Elliott, Rector St. Philip's Church.

J. Jones, Evangelist Atlanta Presbytery.

The agent is now in Atlanta to supply all who desire copies of the Commentator. Orders left at the office of THE CONSTITUTION and Herald, will receive prompt attention. june25-d1t

DANGER.—At this season the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, bilious complaints and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace up the physical energies then with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful recuperant which the botanic kingdom has ever yielded to patient research and experiment. TRY IT. The blindest disciple of the old medical dogmas will at least admit that a tonic and alterative, compounded of approved herbs, roots and barks can do no harm, while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues. Vigor is the thing most needed in these cases as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is the safest, surest and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted.

june25-deod1w&w1t

JACKSON'S MAGIC BALSAM has, by repeated trials and positive cures, proven itself to be as equally efficacious for horses, mules and cattle, as for man.

Two ounces in half pint water has never failed in hundreds of cases to cure the worst colic in horses and mules in 20 minutes.

june12-d1t

FINE clothing at a sacrifice at M. & J. HIRSCH'S.

june22-d1f

$10,000 worth of Boots and Shoes must be sold within thirty days at Heyman & Bro's. may25-2tawtf

OLD PAPERS for sale at this office. may16-dtf

M. HEYMAN & BRO., offer to sell their Boots and Shoes regardless of price. may25-2tawtf

CLOSING out entire stock of Boots and Shoes, at Heyman Bro's, next to Chamberlin & Boynton, Whitehall Street. may25-2tawtf

CALL at J. W. Burke & Co.'s, corner Alabama and Whitehall streets, and get a copy of Bump's Law and Practice of Bankruptcy. june23—d6t

REMOVAL.—I have removed to the large and commodious store on Whitehall street, between D. C. Seymour's and the Atlanta Furniture Factory, where I will be glad to see all my friends and customers. I will sell goods cheaper than ever. The Oil Department is separate and apart from the store. JOHN T. HAGAN.

june4—dtf

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.—Come and get bargains for one more week in furniture. Archer is selling out at cost, 82 Whitehall street. may15-dtf

GET your bargains in Boots and Shoes of Heyman & Bro., Whitehall Street. may25-2tawtf

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.—The most extensive Merchant Tailoring facilities,

Faultless fit,
Fashionable cut,
Best workmanship,

The largest stock of piece goods
For Coats and Vests,
For Pants,
For Full Suits.

ESKENAS & BRO.,
Fashionable Tailors and Clothiers.
may20—dtf

THE CONSTITUTION BOOK BINDERY.—No printing office is complete without a Book Bindery. Having found out this long since, we, at considerable expense, added one to our office and are now prepared to do all manner of Binding and Ruling. Law Books bound in the best style. Pamphlets, Magazines, in fact, books of all kinds are printed in our Job Office and bound in our Bindery. Old Books re-bound and made good as new. Send your work to the Constitution Bindery. may31—dtf.

ATLANTA
Composition Stone Works.

E. LANGGESSER, Propri'r,
MANUFACTURER OF
Composition Stone Pavements,
which can equal in price for durability, but for cheapness and beauty cannot be surpassed.
Throw out your bricks and have some of the beautiful
IMITATION SLATE HEARTHS
Put in at $2 00 a Piece.
Office, in Franklin & Eichberg's Store, 14 Whitehall street. jan24 dw3

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,
CHICAGO.
The Largest and most Complete Hotel in the World.

THE LESSEES (well known as the Proprietors at the SHERMAN HOUSE) before its destruction in the most complete confidence of Chicago fish and the public, that they will open their new house with a first-class establishment, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of the public.

GAGE BROS. & HIGH.
Lessees for Twenty Years.
Chicago, June 1st, 1873.—jun23-d1ew3w

SUPERIOR COURT.
TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY.

YOUR PETITIONERS, J. H. James, N. L. Angier, Alfred Austell, G. W. Adair, John Fryer, J. Glenn, J. P. Logan, J. H. Richardson, A. C. Chatfield, James H. Gallaher, Julius M. Palmer, and L. F. Hockley, together with their future associates and successors, are desirous to be formed into a corporation, under the name and style of the ATLANTA HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of establishing in the city of Atlanta, and county of Fulton, a Hospital for the care, comfort, protection, treatment and cure of the sick and suffering.

That your petitioners, being generally honest, believe they have sufficient means; and the money and means of said corporation are to be such only as are derived from the voluntary contributions of the citizens of Atlanta, or county of Fulton, and the city of Atlanta, or county of Fulton, or from the voluntary contributions of persons in other parts of the country, or from the voluntary gifts of persons in other parts of the country, or persons in other countries, or from the voluntary gifts of persons in other countries, or from the voluntary gifts of persons in other parts of the country, or persons in other countries, or from the voluntary gifts of persons in other parts of the country, or persons in other countries, or from the voluntary gifts of persons in other parts of the country, or

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

PLAYING SCHOOL.

Six in a row on the door steps there,
Nice little schoolma'am, prim and fair,
Prettiest nose, dimpled chins—
Listen awhile, the school begins.

Classes in 'rithmetic, come this way,
Why were you absent, Mary Day?
Now, Miss Susan, what's twice four?
May be it's 'leven—may be more.

Johnny, don't blow in your bro her's ear,
Stop it, or must I interfere?
Say your tables—now beg to;
"Twasteen" might come dropping in.

What would they ever say to me,
Pleading school in such a tide?
Baby Jenny, how is that?
D O G, dear, don't spell cat.

Terrible boy, your fate is red—
Why will you stand upon your head?
Class in spelling that will do;
Here's certificates for you.

Faces as pure as the morning sun,
Voices that ring with harmless fun;
Sweet is the lesson you impart,
Sweet, and I learn it all by heart.

Six in a row on the door steps there,
Nice little schoolma'am, prim and fair—
Free of this world and all its pain,
Would I could join your school again.

How a Girl Helps Clean House.

She is perfectly willing to help. She tells her mother she would just as leave stay at home a week as not, and informs her teacher, with a semi-triumphant air, that she has to stay at home next week to help clean house. The carpets are to be taken up first, and the girl, delicately reared, though she be, bravely sits down in the middle of the floor and reads a paper, while her mother and the hired girl take out the tacks, and make frantic efforts to use the same form of common prayer that the head of the house uses when his boots don't come on easily in the morning.

The carpet is rolled up and taken out into the back yard, and hung on the clothes-line to be dusted. Now that girl comes out strong and shows the latent energy that is in her. She seizes an old broom and starts towards that swinging carpet with an air of determination. On her way she spies friend Kate passing, and goes off to the side fence to talk about an hour and a half about—well, about whatever girls do talk about under the same circumstances. Then she goes into the house and eats her dinner, and complains of being tired.

In the afternoon she begins dusting and arranging the books in the book-case. She finds, pretty soon, one of Ouida's novels, and sits down on the floor to read, while the ink, from a bottle she knocks over when she throws her duster on the table, runs all over the parlor curtains stuffed under the chair near by.

Her mother finds her here, and sends her into the parlor to gather up her music ready for to-morrow's campaign. She gets along well enough with her finger exercises, but presently she comes across "Don't be Angry with me, Darling," that Robert gave her last week, and begins to hum it. She opens the piano to find the key note to be certain she can take the high note nicely, and begins to sing. It doesn't sound well without the accompaniment that Robert thought was so sweet, so she sits down and begins to play. While she is practicing Robert comes along. He hears her. He stops. He enters. She stops. He wants to hear that sweet song. Came in only for that. She is too hoarse. She couldn't think of singing with her hair tied up in a towel—but she does.

Robert sighs as the song ends, and she proposes a game of croquet. They go out and play croquet till tea time.—*Terre Haute Express.*

☞ Public gossip in Vienna represents the Emperor and Empress as by no means very happy in their conjugal relations. Her photographs in the windows show her to be a very handsome woman, about thirty-five years of age. She is said to be of remarkable intelligence and sprightliness of manner. The Royal Palace is in the heart of the city, and the Emperor resides in one wing of it and she in another, living entirely apart except when they meet on State occasions. He lives a very loose life, and like the kings of the olden times, has an abundance of royal female favorites. Corruption and lack of virtue is the predominant trait of the court of the Empire. This, at least, is the general conviction of the people, and judging from the fact that there are annually born in the general hospital from five to six thousand illegitimate children, Vienna may fairly be set down as a city of very loose virtue in all grades of life. They are quite a different class of people from the staid and solid population of Prussia and Northern Germany, more resembling the French and Italians in their habits and modes of life and ways of living.—*Mr. Fulton's Cor.*

Reading Notices.

THE KIDNEYS, although but little understood, are among the most important of the vital parts. All diseases pertaining to them or to the organs, they supply with health and vigor, in either sex, are cured by Hembold's Extract Buchu. By Hembold's process Buchu becomes a specific. No other chemist has so skillfully extracted its virtues. Sufferers will avoid disappointment, failure and exposure by obtaining only Hembold's Buchu at the Druggists. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent. june24-deod1w

VERY valuable on plantations as a preventive for Fever, Chills, etc. Simmons' Liver Regulator will keep the hands healthy, so they may lose no valuable time during the busy sickly season. june24-deod1w&w1t

DR. TUTT'S PILLS may be taken without change of diet or occupation or without the fear of taking cold. They produce no griping or nausea. june24-d1w&w1t.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—A depressed, irritated state of mind; a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling; no energy or animation; confused head, weak memory, often with debilitating, involuntary discharges. The consequence of excesses, mental overwork or indiscretions. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in Humphrey's Homeopathic specific, No 28. It tones up the system, arrests discharges dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvernates the entire system. It is perfectly harmless and always efficient. Price $5, for a package of five boxes and a large $2 vial of powder, which is important in old, serious cases; or $1 per single box Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by COLLIER & VENABLE, T. SCHUMANN and HENRY C. POPE, Atlanta, Ga. apr15-d3tw&w1y.

FOR Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, PERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers. june3—d4w&w4w

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machine. Send for illustrated circular, to the McKee Manufacturing Company, 309 Broadway, New York. may15-deod6w1y.

WAGES FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $20 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital being required. Our pamphlet, "How to Make a Living," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address A. Burton & Co., Morrisania, Westchester county, N. Y. may15-deod6w1y

"MILLER HOUSE," 37, 39 and 41 WEST 26TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.—Elegant family and single rooms, by the day or week, with or without board, in a first-class location, near Madison Square, twenty minutes' ride from Central Park. Prices low during the summer. Address R. P. Miller, 41 West 26th Street, New York. june17—deod6t

BARRELLS' HAIR DYE.—THE superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. The genuine Barrells' Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious ingredient. Sold by all

THE CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE SPECIFIC is a true Purifier of the Blood. It thoroughly neutralizes and eliminates from the system the specific virus which causes such a long list of human suffering.

In every form of scrofulous, mercurial and constitutional blood complaints it stands without compeer, rapidly curing ulcers, pustules, carbuncles, scald head, salt rheum, and the 99 different varieties of skin affections. It is a positive curative for scrofula, and the deadly enemy of mercury, lead and arsenic, quickly eliminating them from the system. The Fluid Extract of Queen's delight, prepared by Dr. J. S. Pemberton, has made the most wonderful and astonishing cures. Its purifying, vivifying and tonic properties exercise the quickest and most powerful effects in restoring health. It is harmless to the most delicate, and can never be used amiss. It is the true beautifier of the complexion. If you want pure rich blood, clear skin and beautiful complexion, use the Compound Extract of Stillingia or Queens Delight. Read our treatise on diseases of the blood. The genuine has the signature of the proprietor upon each label.

J. S. PEMBERTON & Co.,
mar30eod-1yr Atlanta, Ga.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ, Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, etc., etc., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.
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